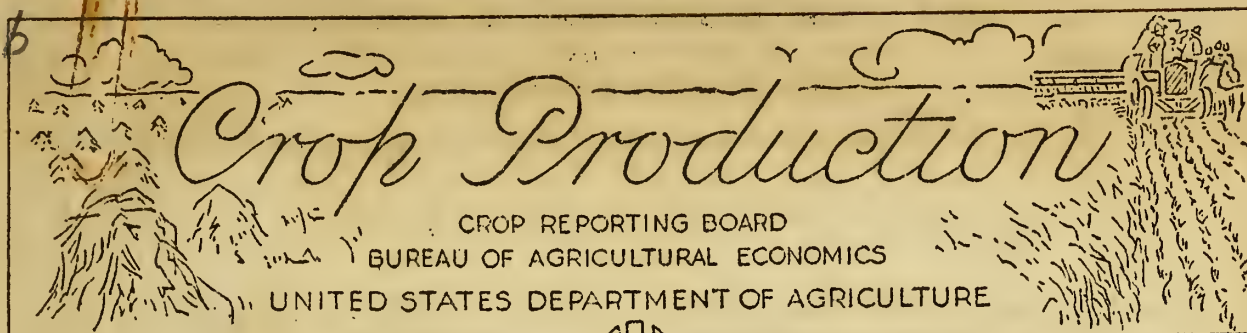


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Release: April 10, 1947



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRIL 1, 1947

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CONDITION APRIL 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45			1936-45		Apr. 1, 1947
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Winter wheat.....	1/ 13.9	1/ 16.7	1/ 17.2	653,893	873,893	973,047
Rye.....	79	88	88	--	--	--
Pasture.....	78	88	79	--	--	--
CITRUS FRUITS 2/:				Average	1945	Indicated
				1935-44		1946
				Thousand boxes		
Oranges & Tangerines	--	--	--	81,450	104,520	119,960
Grapefruit.....	--	--	--	40,083	63,550	62,490
Lemons.....	--	--	--	11,520	14,500	14,700

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1936-45			1946			1947		
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	
	3/	bushels	3/	bushels	3/	bushels	3/	bushels	
Corn for grain.....	46.8	1,097,513	39.8	1,032,856	43.3	1,294,709			
Wheat.....	21.4	186,066	17.9	198,481	12.1	139,855			
Oats.....	37.4	422,150	37.2	571,372	35.6	536,787			
Barley.....	4/31.1	4/103,411	26.5	70,691	25.4	66,818			
Rye.....	4/36.4	4/14,282	12.5	2,989	9.1	1,693			
Soybeans.....	--	--	15.6	29,872	12.7	24,966			

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947
	1936-45			1936-45		
	Million pounds			Millions		
February.....	7,782	8,215	8,491	3,672	5,027	4,813
March.....	9,049	9,713	9,870	5,268	6,791	6,171
Jan.-Mar. Incl.....	24,930	26,495	27,272	12,025	16,110	15,552

1/ Yield per seeded acre in bushels. 2/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. 3/ Percent of previous year's crop. 4/ Short-time average.

APPROVED:

W. E. Dodd

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1947

Slow progress in farm work and in vegetative growth was made during March in the eastern two-thirds of the country. Consequently, the season is now considered backward in varying degree in all but the West. There it varies from normal or early in the Mountain States to well advanced in the Pacific Northwest. Meadows and pastures were slow to start, the latter furnishing but little new feed yet. The late spring has caused a heavy drain on feeds. Hay and roughage are nearly exhausted in some localities, but feed grains are in ample supply. Winter grains were "greening" as far north as South Dakota and the southern Lake region. While they have made little growth yet, they appear to have withstood the winter well with little loss of acreage. Production prospects for winter wheat exceed even the record forecast last December. Seeding of spring grains has been delayed by cold weather and wet fields, so that possibly the full intended acreage of oats may not be reached. Tree fruits were mostly dormant, except that peaches are blooming weeks late in Georgia and peaches and apricots are blooming early in the West, particularly the Pacific Northwest.

Snow and rains the last week of March in much of the country capped the delaying effect of weather throughout the month. Temperatures averaged below normal for March practically everywhere except in the Far West. Precipitation averaged below normal also, except in the Southeast and Gulf coastal areas and in a central area embracing most of Kansas, Missouri and some adjacent areas. Though rainfall was short in quantity, intermittent light rains and ample sub-soil moisture kept fields wet and unworkable. On April 1 snow still covered much of the Northeast, the Appalachian region of Virginia and West Virginia, most of Michigan and northern parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Water from melting snow was mostly absorbed by the soil with light run-off. Floods in southern Michigan, on the

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Yellowstone in Montana and other scattered small sections will delay spring work. Frost was leaving the ground slowly in northern areas, though it was out in most sections of Iowa. An area centering in Arizona, extending into western New Mexico, southern California and part of the Great Basin remained very dry. Irrigation water supplies are short there, but are reported ample in northern areas. Farm work went ahead rapidly in the southern Great Plains at the end of March. During the first week of April it rained or snowed in practically all of the country except the extreme Southwest. The warmer temperatures were helpful. Much of the delay in farm activities could be overcome however if the remainder of April is generally favorable. It is likely that some shift from spring planting intentions will occur especially in areas where it is already becoming late for spring seeding, as in Missouri and Kansas. Some of the acreage intended for spring grains, especially oats, will be planted to row crops.

Grass and winter grains have made slow progress. Pasture condition on April 1, at 79 percent, is lower than in any of the preceding 5 years, though higher than in most of the 12 years prior to 1942. Lowest condition is reported in the South where pastures normally are capable of carrying livestock at this date. This year normal pastures are available only in Texas. Prospects are good, the low condition being largely due to the slow growth of grass. The late spring has increased feed and roughage needs of livestock, so that supplies of hay are running low, but are expected to last until grass is ready. Meadows have suffered little winter damage, but are slow to start new growth. Western ranges have developed early and promise abundant early feed, except east of the Rockies and in the dry Southwest. Livestock have wintered well.

Changes in winter wheat prospects are partly offsetting between areas. The current estimate of 973 million bushels is 26½ millions more than forecast last December. Improvement in the Great Plains, especially in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, in several western States, and in most South Atlantic States more than offset declines in East North Central States. Winter killing is reported relatively light on the whole. The good condition of rye, equal to a year ago and 9 points above average, is rather uniform over the country. Reports on oats and barley in the South, where most of the acreage is fall-sown, are less favorable than usual, reflecting both freeze damage and slow development because of the cold, wet spring. Nitrogen fertilizer, needed for top dressing, is reported far below demand. This lack is expected to be reflected in lower yields than in recent years.

Milk production during March nearly equalled the record set in March 1945, despite fewer cows milked. Production per cow set a new high record for March, for while the weather was not particularly favorable and pastures contributed little feed, the well-culled herds were given good care and fed liberally. Egg production was below that of March 1946 in all parts of the country. The rate of lay was slightly below last March, but well above average, while the number of layers on farms is 6 percent less than last year. Prices of both eggs and chickens were the highest for March 15 since 1920, but the cost of the farm poultry ration was also the highest in 24 years of record.

Prospects were favorable on April 1 for all fruit and nut crops. The season is later than usual in the East and Midwest, which should reduce the danger of late spring frost damage in those sections. In the Pacific Coast States, fruit is further advanced than usual; however, frost damage is less likely in that section than east of the Rockies. Another large peach crop appears probable this season, with favorable prospects for the 10 Southern early peach States. The season, however, in the early States is about 4 weeks later than last year and about 2 weeks later than usual. Apple trees are in good condition and fruit buds plentiful. An

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average-sized crop can be expected unless reduced by late spring frosts. Florida citrus crops were severely damaged by a freeze early in February. However, the outlook is good for the 1947-48 crops in all producing States. Unfavorable weather delayed planting of early potatoes in the South. Development of the crop to April 1 was about two weeks later than usual. Condition of the California crop, however, is very favorable. A tonnage of spring vegetables 18 percent below that of 1946, but 9 percent above average is indicated on the basis of partial information now available. Summer vegetables also may be in smaller quantity than last season.

Livestock and poultry have been fed liberal quantities of grain. Heavy movement of grains to markets, for processing and export, has further increased disappearance of grains from farms. Nevertheless, from the near-record tonnage of feed grains on farms last fall a relatively large quantity remains, with both corn and oats stocks near the record for April 1. Because of reduced numbers of livestock, the current supply per animal unit exceeds that of any other April, except in 1939. Disappearance from farms of nearly 32 million tons since January 1, 1947, exceeds that for the same period in most recent years.

Wheat stocks on April 1 are the smallest since 1938. Wheat has moved from farms since harvest at a rate never before equalled, with a total of 1,057 million bushels moved by April 1. Soybean stocks on farms also are at the lowest level for April 1 in the 5 years of record, but the supply is adequate for seed needs, if properly distributed.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1947 winter wheat production is forecast at 973,047,000 bushels on the basis of April 1 reported condition of the crop, an appraisal of fall and winter moisture conditions and other factors affecting abandonment and yields per acre. This production would be about 99 million bushels larger than the record 1946 crop and about 319 million bushels larger than the 1936-45 average. The indicated yield per seeded acre is 17.2 bushels compared with 16.7 bushels in 1946 and the ten year average of 13.9. Loss of acreage has been small thus far and present conditions indicate an unusually low abandonment. From April 1 reports abandonment (and diversion) is estimated at 4.9 percent of the seeded acreage which would be only about one-third of average.

Winter wheat was seeded under favorable conditions and ample supplies of soil moisture in the fall of 1946 resulted in generally satisfactory germination and excellent fall growth. Cold winter weather has prevented excessive early plant development thus improving yield prospects. In the Great Plains excessive growth was checked by relatively dry weather which prevailed during most of the winter when wheat was dormant. Good sub-soil moisture conditions and delayed plant growth have favored the development of a good root system. Moisture conditions are favorable in Texas and Oklahoma and most of the acreage losses thus far have been due to damage by soil blowing in a few sandy sections. The Kansas crop is developing favorably and moisture conditions are satisfactory. Root development is good and little abandonment is apparent at this time. Progress of the Nebraska crop is favorable and indicated acreage losses are small.

In the Northeastern States snow provided adequate protection during the winter and abandonment apparently is light. In the North Central States plants were frozen back where not protected by snow, and some damage has occurred from alternate freezing and thawing. Some wind damage occurred in Minnesota and South Dakota but wheat plants are vigorous and healthy and moisture conditions are favorable. In the Pacific Northwest some abandonment has occurred from winter kill and although moisture is short in local areas, present conditions are satisfactory.

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WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms April 1, 1947 are estimated at 139,355,000 bushels. This is substantially smaller than the 198,481,000 bushels on farms April 1 a year ago, and the 1936-45 average stocks of 186,066,000 bushels. These stocks are only 44 percent of the all-time record stocks of over 321 million bushels of April 1942. Present stocks are 12.1 percent of the 1946 production compared with 17.9 percent of the 1945 crop on farms April 1 a year ago. Only in Texas, Colorado and Washington of the main wheat producing States were farm stocks of wheat on April 1 larger than a year ago.

The movement from farms of 226,400,000 bushels between January 1 and April 1 this year is the largest of record for that period. High prices and demands for wheat for relief purposes encouraged heavy marketings. Favorable weather for moving wheat from farms aided this heavy movement. Railroads were able to supply enough cars to move the grain from most elevators, although the truck movement was heavy in some areas.

The movement from farms was heaviest in the central and northern Great Plains States. Of the 226 million bushels farm disappearance in the United States, 124 million bushels moved from farms in the four States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The heavy movement of wheat from the southern Great Plains States occurred before January 1, 1947.

RYE: Rye was planted under generally favorable conditions in the fall of 1946.

Growth and development of the crop was satisfactory in the fall and early winter due to good moisture conditions, but cold weather after mid-December retarded plant growth. However, the crop has progressed satisfactorily and no unusual losses were apparent by April 1. Soil blowing has caused some loss of acreage where snow covering provided inadequate protection in local areas, mainly in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska.

The April 1 condition of rye, 88 percent of normal, is the same as on April 1, 1946, 9 points above the ten year average, but 4 points below the high December 1 condition of 92.

RYE STOCKS: The supply of rye on farms as of April 1, 1947 - 1.7 million bushels - is the smallest for this date during the 8 years of record and is only about half the 3.0 million bushels on April 1, 1946, the previous low record. Price increases have encouraged farmers to reduce stocks. In the important producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska about 7 percent of last year's production was on farms on April 1, compared with almost 8 percent a year earlier. Although the supplies now held are unusually low, the disappearance since January 1, slightly less than 2 1/3 million bushels, was about 1 1/4 million bushels below disappearance during the same months in 1946. This may be attributed to the low January 1 stocks.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: In spite of a record large disappearance of corn from farms since January 1, the 1,295 million bushels still on farms on April 1 were second only to the all-time high of 1,357 million bushels in 1943. April 1, 1946 stocks were 1,033 million bushels. The 1936-45 average is 1,098 million bushels.

Marketing livestock at lighter weights, smaller numbers of hogs in some areas and a mild winter all lowered feed requirements. The January 1-April 1 disappearance would have been even larger than the 871 million bushels had the supply of railroad cars and trucks been adequate to meet the demands. In the same quarter last year the disappearance was 826 million bushels. The average is 668 million.

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In the North Central States April 1 stocks on farms were 1,052 million bushels or 81 percent of the United States total. April 1, 1946 stocks of 783 million bushels in this region accounted for 76 percent of the national total. The average of 859 million bushels represents 78 percent of the total for the country. For the most part cribbed corn is in good condition but some of the corn that was cribbed with a high moisture content has spoiled. Farm stocks of corn in all regions other than the North Central are lower than a year ago.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Oat stocks on farms April 1 are estimated at 537 million bushels. This total is 34 million bushels, approximately 6 percent below the record stocks of 571 million bushels on farms April 1, 1946, but 27 percent above the 10-year average of 422 million bushels.

Disappearance of oats from January 1 to April 1 was the second largest of record, totaling 362 million bushels. This compares with 405 million bushels during the same period last year and average disappearance of 292 million bushels. Feeding rates were about normal with livestock numbers smaller. In some sections of the heavy producing areas, shipments were slow because of car shortages and heavy movement of wheat and corn. In Nebraska blocked roads delayed the movement from farms. About 309 million bushels, 58 percent of the oat stocks, are in the heavy-producing States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota. For the North Central States oat stocks were 8 percent below the record on farms April 1, 1946. The only regions reporting larger current stocks than April a year ago were the North Atlantic States, 31 percent larger, and the Western States, 5 percent larger.

BARLEY STOCKS: Stocks of barley on farms April 1, 1947 are estimated at 66,812,000 bushels - the lowest since the estimates began in 1940. Current stocks are about 4 million bushels less than a year ago and almost 37 million bushels less than the 1940-45 April 1 average. Stocks on farms in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Montana make up nearly 66 percent of the total in the United States. These five States produced about half of the Nation's barley last year.

Farm disappearance between January 1, 1947 and April 1, 1947 amounted to about 43 million bushels. This disappearance is considerably smaller than the 55 million bushels for the same period in 1946.

SOYBEAN STOCKS: Stocks of soybeans on farms April 1 totaled only 25 million bushels. This is nearly 5 million below the farm stocks of a year ago and the lowest April 1 farm stocks since the record began in 1943.

The small stocks were expected since a large proportion of the 1946 crop had moved to market before January 1. Farm stocks at that time were already low. Disappearance for the quarter January 1 to April 1 amounted to 11.6 million bushels, about 13 percent less than the 13.4 million bushels for the same period last year and 20 percent less than for the period in 1945.

About 17½ million bushels of soybeans will be required for seeding this year's crop if March planting intentions are carried out. Current farm stocks should be ample for the country as a whole although some local areas will have to buy more than usual if the prospective acreage is planted. The North Central States have 88 percent of the total U. S. farm stocks. The largest stocks are in Illinois followed in order by Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota and Missouri. In the South Atlantic States, North Carolina has by far the largest stocks, about 60 percent of the total farm stocks of the area.

FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS: Fruit and nut crop prospects on April 1 were uniformly good throughout the Nation. Deciduous trees and fruit buds came through the winter with practically no freeze damage. The season in the East and Mid-west is generally later than usual this year but earlier than usual in the Pacific Coast States. Florida citrus crops were heavily damaged by a freeze early in February this year but present prospects are favorable for next season's citrus crops in all producing States.

APPLES: Apple trees and fruit buds in all commercial sections came through the winter in good condition with practically no freeze or frost damage. The bud set suggests an average apple crop. However, the set of fruit could be reduced by frosts in April and early May or by unfavorable pollinating conditions. These hazards are factors which affect primarily the crops in the East and Mid-west. However, cold March kept apple buds dormant later than usual in the Eastern and Central States and as a result the freeze danger is much less than in 1945 and 1946 when blooming occurred earlier than usual.

In the Northeastern States prospects are favorable. With a near failure in 1945 in all areas and below-average production in 1946 in nearly all areas, orchards should be in condition to produce average to heavy crops in 1947. Of course, apples in this section could still be severely damaged by frosts.

Prospects in the South Atlantic section are generally satisfactory. Production last year was moderately above average but in 1945 was extremely short, so that average crops are probable if growing conditions continue favorable.

In the Central States winter weather was generally satisfactory for most fruits and apples especially. Buds came through the winter with no apparent damage. The bloom will be later than usual which will greatly decrease the danger of spring frost damage. Soil moisture is ample in nearly all sections.

Western apple orchards have sustained little or no winter damage; soil moisture is satisfactory and orchards are receiving excellent care. The season in Washington is about 2 weeks ahead of usual. Bloom is expected by April 20, which will be about 10 days earlier than last year. In Oregon the outlook is satisfactory but some localities expect a smaller crop than last year because of alternate bearing of some varieties. The season is early. In the Hood River Valley this is the "off" year for Newtowns and production of this variety is likely to be less than last year. The bud set on Delicious, however, is good. In both the Milton-Fredwater district and in Jackson County the bud set for most varieties is not up to last year. California apple orchards are in good condition and at least an average production is now in prospect. At the lower elevations where the principal producing areas are located, apples were about at full bloom on April 1.

PEACHES: In the 10 Southern early peach States the season is about 4 weeks later than last year and about two weeks later than usual. Weather during the past fall and winter was generally favorable for pruning, spraying and cultivating orchards. Minimum winter damage occurred. Trees are in good condition and the bud set appears adequate for a good sized crop. Although frost damage may still reduce the crop prospects sharply, the average date of last killing frost is past in most of the major southern peach areas. Bearing surface is little changed from last year in all Southern States except South Carolina where there is a moderate increase. There plantings of recent years are coming into bearing and increasing in bearing surface. Marketings of southern peaches probably will be a little later than in 1945 and 1946. For the 10 States as a group, April 1 condition averaged 78 percent of normal this year compared with 81 a year ago, 86 two years ago and the 10-year (1936-45) average of 71 percent.

In Georgia, the early blooming varieties did not reach full bloom in the Fort Valley area until the last week of March in comparison with the second week of March in 1946. A much shorter spread than usual between the blooming dates of the Southern and the Central and Northern districts seems likely, which may mean some bunching of marketings. In Arkansas, the bud set is heavy in all areas. Full bloom is expected about April 5 in the Nashville Highland area and about April 10 at Clarksville.

In Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland the season is about 10 days to two weeks later than usual. On April 1, buds showed swelling only in the early areas in contrast to last year when Virginia was past bloom before April 1. Although it is too early to judge fruit prospects, the late bloom date will greatly reduce danger of damage from killing frosts. For the Virginia Piedmont counties the average date of last killing frost is about April 10 and in the Shenandoah Valley about April 21. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York only nominal winter damage has occurred. Cool March weather has kept peach buds dormant thus reducing potential frost danger. Much of this area is subject to an April and early May frost hazard.

In midwestern peach areas, trees and buds came through the winter in good condition except in northeastern Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri where low temperatures killed buds. Short crops are expected in these sections. A cool March has delayed bud development and on April 1 the season was later than usual and much later than last year - varying from fully 2 weeks in Illinois to about a month in Ohio and Michigan. April 1 prospects are encouraging but there is frost danger throughout April and early May, especially in the northern Mid-west peach areas. The average date of last killing frost in the Mid-west commercial peach areas varies from about mid-April in Illinois to about May 5 in Michigan.

California peaches, both Clingstones and Freestones, have set heavily and probably heavy thinning will be required. Orchards are in good condition. In Washington, full bloom occurred the third week in March, about 2 weeks ahead of usual. Trees came through the winter in good condition.

PEARS: In California pear orchards are in excellent condition. Trees passed full bloom in late March. Present prospects point to good crops of both Bartletts and "Other" pears. Washington orchards came through the winter with no damage and trees are in good condition. Some trees were ready to bloom on April 1 with full bloom expected to average about April 15. In the Hood River Valley of Oregon, pears produced a good bud set. Trees in the lower part of the Valley were in full bloom about April 5. In the Rogue River Valley trees were in full bloom on April 2, about a week earlier than usual. In that area, the bud set was good on Bartletts and D'Anjous, but somewhat varied on Bosc. In general, irrigation water supplies are adequate. Orchards are being given very good care. While the hazards of frost damage are greater than usual because of the early season, orchard heating facilities are the best they have ever been.

In the Eastern States prospects are generally favorable. Late winter and early spring temperatures have been consistently low enough so that in most commercial areas pears were still dormant on April 1.

GRAPE: In California, conditions have been generally favorable. Most vineyards were pruned at about the proper time and are in good condition. Vine growth developed a little earlier than last season. Conditions on April 1 suggest a good sized crop but bloom has not occurred except in the Desert Valleys.

In the Eastern States, grape vines came through the winter in good condition. In nearly all important areas of the east, late winter and early spring temperatures were relatively low and as of April 1 most grape vines were still dormant.

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PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum orchards have been well cared for and trees have made an excellent start. In the important producing areas plum trees are carrying a heavy set of fruit, and considerable thinning may be necessary. Present prospects point to a good crop of California plums. In Michigan, the season is about three weeks later than usual lessening the danger of frost injury.

California prune orchards are in good condition. Trees passed a heavy full bloom in mid-March and present prospects are favorable. However, in some important prune acreages in the coastal counties, not under irrigation, soil moisture is below normal and additional rainfall will be needed to bring the crop to maturity. In the Milton-Freewater district of Oregon, where the bulk of the eastern Oregon prunes are produced, there was again a good bud set. Trees were expected to be in full bloom early in April, about ten days earlier than last season. Irrigation water supplies are adequate. In western Oregon blossoming was much earlier than last year, reaching a peak on March 23 in Douglas County and about April 1 in the Willamette Valley. Weather was generally favorable for pollination during the last week of March but wet and cold weather prevailed in the first week of April. The bloom is generally heavy in western Oregon, though weak in some orchards partly neglected for some years. Washington prune trees came through the winter in good condition. Orchards were in full bloom about March 20. There had been no freeze damage to April 1.

APRICOTS: California apricot orchards came through the winter in good condition. Trees were at or near full bloom in many areas the first week in March. There has been no frost damage to date. In several localities rains occurred during the blossom period and at the time small fruit forms were still in the jacket stage. The fruit set is rather irregular. Production of California apricots is not expected to be as heavy as the large crop of last season. In Washington, April 1 prospects were favorable. Trees were in full bloom the third week in March, about 10 days earlier than usual. Utah apricots were in full bloom on April 1. A heavy snowfall covered most of the northern part of the State the night of April 3 but probably caused no damage to fruit. The season is early in Utah, however, and apricots are still subject to the hazards of frost damage.

CHERRIES: Sweet cherry prospects on April 1 were favorable in all important producing areas. In the Eastern States temperatures have been consistently low enough to hold buds in the dormant stage, and the April 1 outlook is more favorable than for the past two seasons. In both 1945 and 1946 trees bloomed unusually early in those States and low temperatures materially reduced the crops. In the Pacific Coast States the season is unusually early, which makes the crop more vulnerable to late frosts. In California, orchards are in good condition. In all localities, cherries reached full bloom before April 1. Washington cherry orchards came through the winter in good condition. Trees reached full bloom in all areas by April 1. In Oregon, there was no winter injury to trees or buds. In western Oregon, lowland orchards bloomed the last week of March with weather conditions generally favorable for good pollination. Upland orchards were in full bloom the first week in April during a period of cool wet weather which was unfavorable for pollination. Production in western Oregon is not expected to come up to last season's record crop. In both the Milton-Freewater and The Dallas districts trees were in full bloom by April 4, about a week ahead of last season. In The Dallas area, where most of the orchards are not irrigated, rainfall has been deficient to date.

The season for Eastern sour cherries is unusually late with buds still in the dormant stage on April 1. In most producing areas, trees came through the winter in good condition. Sour cherries will be vulnerable to frost damage for several weeks yet.

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FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig orchards were in good condition on April 1, with leaves and small fruit forms beginning to appear. Natural conditions have been favorable for California olives and trees have been well cared for.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS California almonds suffered little injury from spring frosts.

AND FILBERTS: Trees were in full bloom or past that stage early in March. Rains during the blossoming period were unfavorable for pollination. Production is expected to be somewhat below last year's record crop and irregular among trees and orchards.

California walnut orchards are in good condition. In the warmer areas, catkins had appeared on the earlier producing varieties by mid-March. In Oregon, walnut trees are still dormant, but in good condition. There has been no freeze damage to date.

Oregon filbert trees are in good condition, and weather during the pollination period was generally favorable. In some of the older orchards, catkins are not as numerous as last season. However, the bearing acreage will be larger in 1947 than in 1946, and the bearing capacity of many trees is increasing. Present prospects are for a good crop of filberts in that State. In Washington, catkins appeared later than usual on filbert trees because of freezing temperatures in January and early February. However, weather conditions during the period of bloom were favorable for production prospects.

CITRUS: Total orange production for the 1946-47 season is estimated at 115.2 million boxes compared with 100.3 million boxes in 1945-46 and 109.2 million in 1944-45. Early and midseason varieties total 53.4 million boxes this season compared with 46.9 million boxes last season. Valencias are estimated at 61.7 million boxes for this season and 53.5 million boxes for last season. About 56.7 million boxes of oranges (49 percent of production) were utilized by April 1. Of these about 15 million boxes were processed and about 41.7 million were used fresh. Last year about 52.8 million boxes of oranges (53 percent of production) were utilized before April 1 with about 13 million processed and 39.8 million boxes used fresh. The 58.5 million boxes remaining on April 1, 1947 included 34 million boxes of California Valencias, very few of which have yet been harvested and most of which will not be harvested until next summer and fall. About 47.5 million boxes of oranges remained for harvest on April 1, 1946, including 26.5 million boxes of California Valencias.

The total grapefruit crop is estimated at 62.5 million boxes -- slightly less than the 1945-46 crop of 63.6 million boxes but 20 percent above the 1944-45 crop. Utilization to April 1 this year totaled 39 million boxes compared with about 42 million last year. About 23.5 million boxes remained for harvest on April 1 this year compared with about 21.6 million last year. Processing to April 1 this year amounted to about 19 million boxes, 4 million less than last year to the same date. Fresh use to April 1 was about 20 million this year, or about one million more than last year.

Florida weather during March was nearly ideal both for harvest of the remaining 1946-47 citrus crop and for recovery of trees from the February freeze. Weather was cool with weekly rains. Trees have put on new growth and all indications point to a heavy though month-late bloom for the 1947-48 season.

Florida oranges are now estimated at 54.5 million boxes -- 5 million less than on February 1 prior to the freeze but 3 million more than indicated

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1947

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

March 1. The increase since March 1 is for early and midseason oranges, the harvest of which is virtually completed. The 1945-46 Florida orange crop totalled 49.8 million boxes. By the first of April, about 17.5 million boxes of Valencias remained on the trees. A special survey of growers and packers indicates that from 60 to 65 percent of the remaining Valencia oranges -- about 11 million boxes -- will be suitable for fresh market shipments under current marketing agreement regulations. Last year about 17 million boxes of Valencias remained for harvest on April 1. The total oranges harvested to April 1 amounted to about 36.5 million boxes compared with 32.8 million a year ago to April 1. A little over 23 million boxes had moved into fresh markets this year and 21.2 million last year by April 1. This year, 13.5 million went to processors by April 1 compared with 11.6 million last year.

The Florida grapefruit crop is estimated at 30 million boxes -- the same as the March 1 estimate but 3.5 million boxes less than indicated on February 1 prior to the freeze. The 1945-46 Florida grapefruit crop turned out 32 million boxes. About 18.5 million boxes of grapefruit had been harvested by the first of April this year and 20.4 million in 1946. Of these 11.2 million boxes were used by canners this year and 13.8 million last year. To April 1, 7.3 million boxes went to fresh market this year and 6.6 million last year.

Tangerine harvest is about over with almost 4 million boxes utilized. Production is estimated at 4.8 million boxes of which one-sixth is considered abandoned because of unfavorable prices. Production last season totalled 4.2 million boxes all of which were utilized.

Texas citrus groves are in good condition despite a shortage of rainfall. Most trees were in bloom the latter part of March which was 3 to 4 weeks late. Texas grapefruit is placed at 25 million boxes -- 1 million more than last season. Utilization to the first of April totalled 18.5 million boxes leaving about 6.5 million yet to be picked. Last season, 19.3 million were harvested to April 1 leaving about 4.7 million boxes available after that date. About 7.2 million were processed by April 1 compared with 8.2 million last year. Grapefruit used fresh prior to April 1 this year amounted to 11.3 million boxes -- slightly more than 11.1 million in 1946. Orange production is estimated at 5.3 million boxes -- .5 million more than produced in 1945-46. About 4 million boxes were utilized to April 1 this year leaving 1.3 million available for the remainder of the season. On April 1 last year about 4.2 million boxes were harvested leaving less than .6 million available after that date.

Arizona oranges are estimated at 1.27 million boxes -- .60 million Navels and miscellaneous and .67 million Valencias. Last season the total was 1.21 million boxes -- .57 million Navels and miscellaneous and .64 million Valencias. Slightly more than one-half million boxes remained for harvest on April 1 in both seasons. A considerable proportion of Valencias are frost damaged which will lower quality. Arizona grapefruit production is estimated at 4.1 million boxes for both 1946-47 and 1945-46. This year about 2.6 million boxes remained for harvest on April 1 and last year about 2.5 million were left to be picked.

In California, March weather was favorable for citrus, including rains which were needed. Winter and spring rainfall was below normal. The Naval and miscellaneous crop is estimated at 19.7 million boxes compared with

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17.7 million in 1945-46. Utilization to April 1 was about 15 million boxes in both seasons leaving about 4.7 million boxes this year compared with about 2.9 million boxes last year. California Valencias are placed at 34.0 million boxes -- 28 percent more than the 1945-46 estimate of 26.5 million boxes. Harvest of California Valencias usually does not begin until about April 1 and extends until late fall. The Desert Valley grapefruit crop is estimated at 1.39 million boxes -- 14 percent above the 1.22 million-box crop produced in 1945-46. Grapefruit in other areas, mostly for harvest in the summer, is placed at 2.0 million boxes compared with 2.23 million boxes in 1945-46. The lemon crop is now estimated at 14.7 million boxes -- slightly above last season's crop of 14.5 million boxes. Utilization of lemons to April 1 this year totaled about 5.6 million boxes compared with about 4.7 million last year leaving about 11.1 million boxes this year compared with about 9.8 million last year.

EARLY IRISH POTATOES: April 1 condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is reported as 77 percent of normal, compared with the 1936-45 average of 78 percent and the 1946 condition of 85 percent. In the Southern States, condition of the crop is reported below last year's April 1 condition for all States, and only in North Carolina and Texas is the condition above average. However, the California condition is reported at 93 percent which is above average and higher than the April 1, 1946 condition.

The winter crop in Florida was much smaller than last year because of blight and cold weather. However, in Texas an average yield was harvested from the small acreage of winter potatoes.

The early spring crop in Florida has been retarded by unfavorable weather during February and most of March. The crop in the Hastings areas has been especially hard hit, but was beginning to show some improvement the last week of March. Harvest of the early spring crop in Texas began March 18. Conditions have generally favored development of the Texas crop and yields are very promising.

Unfavorable weather delayed planting of the commercial crop for late spring harvest and the farm crop of early potatoes throughout the South. In most of these States, development of the crop to April 1 was about two weeks later than usual.

By April 1, most of the North Carolina crop had been planted but seed had not sprouted or was just beginning to sprout. In South Carolina, potatoes are coming up to reasonably good stands. Even though the crop is two or three weeks behind that of last year when the season was quite early, digging could begin about May 10 as usual, if favorable conditions prevail until that date. The commercial crop in Alabama is in good condition despite being retarded by unfavorable weather. However, plants are small and volume movement is not expected before May 1. In Louisiana, plants were just coming through the ground in the Pointe Coupee area by April 1. Potatoes are more advanced in the LaFourche-Terrabonne area of Louisiana but stands are only fair. Planting of the Arkansas crop was not complete and very few plants had come through the ground by April 1.

Condition of the California crop is very favorable, especially in Kern County. Movement in fairly large volume is expected from the Edison district of this county by the end of April.

PASTURES: Cool weather has held back growth of farm pastures so far this year but moisture supplies are generally ample and rapid development may be expected with warmer weather. For the country as a whole, pasture condition on April 1 averaged 79 percent of normal, the lowest for the date since 1941. Weather this year contrasted sharply with both 1945 and 1946 when unusually warm March temperatures started pastures early, and April 1 conditions were 91 and 88 percent respectively. The current pasture season resembles that of 1940 when moisture supplies also were ample, but pastures were held back by cold weather.

Most pronounced effects of the backward season were in southern areas where considerable green feed is usually available for livestock by the end of March. Of the 23 years for which April 1 records are available, pasture conditions in the South have been lower on this date in only two - 1934 and 1940. In Florida and Arkansas, pasture conditions were the lowest for April 1 in records dating back through 1924. Pastures were also off to an especially poor start in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. In these States, pasture condition ranged from 9 to 14 points below the 10-year average for April 1, and 20 to 29 points under a year ago. In every southern State pasture condition was at least 4 points below average and 12 points or more below last year's excellent April 1 condition.

In contrast to the general situation, pastures and range feed west of the Rocky Mountains were developing rapidly. March temperatures in this area were above normal throughout most of the month and moisture was sufficient in most sections to give grass a good start. In Washington, April 1 pasture condition was as good as has been recorded in the past 20 years, while in Oregon only two years during the period have been better. However, at the beginning of April, considerable sections of these States needed additional moisture to ensure continued growth of pasture and range feed. Additional moisture was likewise needed in parts of New Mexico, Arizona, and other sections of the Southwest. In northern California pastures were growing well, but in the southern part of the State dry weather was detrimental.

In central and northern sections of the country, moisture supplies appear generally ample. However, the delayed season held April 1 prospects around average for the date. In the northern and central Great Plains States, pasture condition was well above average for April 1, but better than a year ago only in Montana and South Dakota. In Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, growth of grass was much behind a year ago, but the reported pasture condition was only a little below average for the date. In the North Atlantic and Western Great Lake States, pasture were still largely dormant, but moisture supplies appear favorable for development when warmer weather arrives.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms during March 1947 totaled 9.9 billion pounds, 2 percent above March a year ago, almost the same as the record March production of 1945, and 9 percent above the 1936-45 March average. The increase of 16 percent over February was about average. Milk cow numbers were lower than in 1946, but milk production per cow was record high for the month. Daily milk production per capita in March was 2.23 pounds, equal to a year earlier and 2 percent above the 1936-45 average, but lower than for any March in the 1941-45 period.

March weather was not particularly favorable to milk production. Temperatures averaged consistently below normal during most of the month in the eastern two-thirds of the country.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on April 1 averaged 15.97 pounds, the highest national average of record for that date and 11 percent above average. This is the fourteenth consecutive month in which milk per cow exceeded previous high records for the date. April 1 milk production per cow was the highest on record in 17 States. Heavy feeding of grain and concentrates helped maintain high production per cow, along with good care of the animals and elimination of many low producers in the last two years.

April 1 milk production per cow was 6 percent above a month earlier, compared with the average seasonal increase of about 7 percent for this period. All geographic divisions showed increases over March 1, varying from 4 percent for the West North Central States to 10 percent for the North Atlantic States. Compared with the 1936-45 average for this date, milk production per cow was up in all geographic divisions, ranging from a 4 percent increase in the South Central States to a 16 percent increase in the West North Central States.

The percentage of milk cows in crop reporters' herds reported milked on April 1 was 69.5, highest for the date in 5 years and slightly above the 1936-45 average for April 1. Regionally, the percentage milked was well above average in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and Western groups of States, and about average in the North Atlantic and East North Central region. In the South Central States, however, it was well below average and the fourth lowest for April 1 in 23 years of record.

Three of the 19 States for which monthly milk production estimates are currently available established new high production records for March — Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In a number of other States including Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma, milk production was more than 3 percent above March a year ago. However, in North Dakota, Kansas, South Carolina, Montana, and Oregon, March milk production was below the 10-year average for the month.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	March : Average : 1936-45 :	March : 1946 :	Feb. : 1947 :	March : 1947 :	State	March : Average : 1936-45 :	March : 1946 :	Feb. : 1947 :	March : 1947 :
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	83	89	80	90	Va.	109	132	115	128
Pa.	402	441	387	458	N.C.	107	119	104	118
Ind.	254	286	253	283	S.C.	46	49	40	45
Ill.	430	455	402	465	Okl.	202	196	163	203
Mich.	400	453	408	469	Mont.	51	50	44	50
Wis.	1,100	1,366	1,117	1,388	Idaho	97	100	84	98
Iowa	536	534	459	563	Utah	49	56	50	57
Mo.	255	294	254	298	Wash.	157	165	136	163
N.Dak.	155	154	135	152	Oreg.	103	102	79	102
Kans.	242	229	211	238	Other				
					States	4,266	4,443	3,965	4,522
					U.S.	9,649	9,713	8,471	9,870

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On April 1, grain and concentrates were being fed more liberally to milk cows in herds kept by crop correspondents than on same date in any of the past three years for which records are available. For the country as a whole, the daily rate of feeding in these herds averaged 5.99 pounds of grain and concentrates per head, compared with April 1 figures of 5.48 pounds a year ago, 5.54 pounds in 1945 and 5.45 pounds in 1944. Generous feeding of concentrates has

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been encouraged by cold, raw March weather and by delays in development of green feed in pastures. Many complaints of high costs of grain and concentrates are reported. The milk-feed and butterfat-feed price ratios in mid-March indicated only about an average economic incentive to feed. The amount of grain fed per 100 pounds of milk produced in crop reporters' herds was 37.5 pounds on April 1 this year, about the same as in 1944, but higher than on the same date of either 1945 or 1946.

As compared with a year earlier, the rate of grain feeding was up in all major geographic regions except the West. The greatest percentage increase -- 14 percent -- was in the South Central area where late development of pastures has increased the need for supplementary rations. In the West North Central States farmers were likewise drawing liberally on the homegrown feeds which make up most of the milk cow rations in that area, and about one-eighth more grain per head per day was being fed than in any of the past three years. In the North Atlantic and East North Central States, where rate of concentrate feeding is at its seasonal peak about April 1, the amount fed per cow was 9 percent and 6 percent respectively higher than in 1946. In the Northeast, mixed dairy feeds, though high priced, are now much more readily available than during the tight supply situation existing at this time last year.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,171,000,000 eggs in March -- 9 percent less than in March last year, but 17 percent more than the 1936-45 average. Egg production was below that of last year in all parts of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 7 percent in the East North Central and the West, 8 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in the West North Central, 10 percent in the South Atlantic and 14 percent in the South Central States. Egg production for the first quarter of this year was 3 percent less than in this period last year. A 3 percent increase in the rate of lay partially offset the 6 percent fewer layers on hand during the quarter.

Egg production per layer in March was 16.4 eggs, compared with 16.9 a year ago, and an average of 15.1 eggs. The rate for the month was below last year in all parts of the country except the West where it was 3 percent above. It was 3 percent below last year in the North Atlantic, West North Central and South Central States and 6 percent below in the East North Central and South Atlantic States. Average egg production per layer in the first quarter of this year was 40.3 eggs, compared with 39.2 last year and an average of 33.8 eggs.

Layers in farm flocks averaged 375,856,000 birds in March -- 6 percent less than in March last year, but 8 percent above average. There were fewer layers than last year in all parts of the country. Decreases from last year were 11 percent in the South Central, 10 percent in the West, 6 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central States. The seasonal decrease in layers from March 1 to April 1 was 3.9 percent, compared with 4.3 percent last year and a 10-year average of 3.3 percent.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms April 1 are estimated at 209,079,000 -- 5 percent less than a year ago, but 24 percent more than the 10-year average holdings. Decreases of 2 percent in the West, 14 percent in the South Central, and 21 percent in the South Atlantic more than offset increases of 2 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West North Central and 6 percent in the North Atlantic States. Young chicken holdings on

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April 1 do not necessarily indicate the size of the current year's chicken crop. Smaller holdings could indicate a later hatching season. However, this decrease is in line with farmers' reported intentions on February 1 to buy 6 percent fewer baby chicks this year.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS APRIL 1
(Thousands)

Year	: North : : Atlantic:	: E. North : : Central:	: W. North : : Central:	: South : : Atlantic:	: South : : Central:	: Western:	: United : States
Av. 1936-45	21,460	30,300	34,612	24,277	44,971	13,515	169,136
1946	29,838	39,965	51,978	28,935	51,107	17,164	218,987
1947	31,545	40,670	53,372	22,946	43,736	16,810	209,079

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March averaged 40.1 cents per dozen, the highest price for the month since 1920. This price compares with 32.1 cents a year ago and 22.4 cents for the 10-year average. Egg prices increased 1.5 cents per dozen from February to March this year contrary to the average seasonal decrease of 1.9 cents. Egg markets opened in firm position in March, with an upward price trend which continued into the second week of the month. Then Eastern markets became unsettled and prices declined moderately, but at the end of the month the markets were steady with prices generally slightly above a month earlier. The Chicago and San Francisco markets gained up to 2 cents during the month. The movement of eggs into storage was unusually light for March and was limited largely to the Pacific Coast, where the volume was only a fourth of that of last year.

Chicken prices averaged 26.6 cents per pound live weight on March 15, compared with 23.3 cents a year ago and an average of 17.9 cents. Prices made over three times the average seasonal increase during the month ending March 15 and were the highest for the month since 1920. Poultry markets generally were firm in March and prices advanced more than usual. Heavy fowl and roasters were in relatively short supply. Fresh young chickens were ample on Eastern markets, but light in the mid-West. Storage reserves are substantially below last year's level.

Turkey prices in mid-March averaged 29.7 cents per pound, compared with 30.6 cents a year ago and an average of 20.9 cents. Markets were firm on both live and dressed turkeys during March. Arrivals of fresh stock were light and in active demand. Heavy storage stocks of turkey have been substantially reduced.

The mid-March cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.77 per 100 pounds, the highest for the month in 24 years of record, compared with \$3.07 a year ago and an average of \$2.10. The ration cost increased 34 cents during the past month mainly because of increases in grain prices.

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WINTER WHEAT

	Acreage seeded			Yield per seeded acre			Production		
State	Crop of: 1936-45	Crop of: 1946	Crop of: 1947	Average: 1936-45	1946	Indicated: Apr. 1, 1947	Average: 1936-45	1946	Indicated: Apr. 1, 1947
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	308	213	400	23.2	25.6	24.5	7,195	5,459	9,800
N.J.	72	90	97	17.2	17.2	17.0	1,245	1,550	1,649
Pa.	935	911	947	19.6	21.9	20.0	18,406	19,912	18,940
Ohio	2,058	1,849	2,219	20.5	26.2	23.0	42,117	48,522	51,037
Ind.	1,561	1,398	1,594	17.4	21.2	20.0	27,122	29,692	31,880
Ill.	1,788	1,295	1,399	17.2	15.0	16.0	31,138	19,392	22,384
Mich.	833	877	1,228	21.6	26.1	24.0	18,063	22,896	29,472
Wis.	43	32	42	17.6	20.3	19.0	747	651	798
Minn.	193	101	111	16.4	16.6	16.0	3,140	1,672	1,776
Iowa	352	137	151	16.5	23.3	20.0	5,781	3,192	3,020
Mo.	1,936	1,357	1,628	12.8	13.8	13.0	25,015	18,780	21,164
S.Dak.	223	384	415	8.5	14.4	17.0	1,910	5,544	7,055
Nebr.	3,641	3,981	4,419	13.9	22.5	22.0	49,024	89,723	97,218
Kans.	13,629	14,145	14,994	11.9	15.3	16.5	158,441	216,756	247,401
Del.	72	70	67	18.0	17.4	19.0	1,298	1,216	1,273
Md.	394	391	399	18.6	18.7	19.5	7,389	7,320	7,780
Va.	565	480	499	14.2	17.4	16.0	7,976	8,344	7,984
W.Va.	136	92	100	13.1	16.3	15.0	1,766	1,501	1,500
N.C.	512	394	473	12.6	16.0	16.5	6,456	6,307	7,804
S.C.	222	163	230	11.6	16.1	13.5	2,612	2,706	3,105
Ga.	202	175	245	10.1	12.0	10.5	2,049	2,093	2,572
Ky.	486	392	419	12.7	10.6	14.0	6,246	4,158	5,866
Tenn.	422	291	349	11.9	13.3	14.0	4,981	3,878	4,886
Ala.	13	15	14	10.9	11.6	9.5	151	174	133
Miss.	1/ 13	16	26	1/ 19.4	12.4	17.0	1/ 226	198	442
Ark.	64	44	39	7.6	9.5	7.5	485	420	292
Okla.	5,162	6,652	6,785	11.2	13.3	13.0	57,681	88,262	88,205
Tex.	4,730	6,835	7,382	8.8	9.2	12.5	41,287	62,916	92,275
Mont.	1,290	1,748	1,800	15.6	18.7	19.0	20,635	32,620	34,200
Idaho	705	826	909	23.0	24.7	22.0	16,143	20,400	19,998
Wyo.	152	198	218	12.0	22.0	19.5	1,926	4,348	4,251
Colo.	1,263	1,961	2,255	13.2	17.9	20.0	17,333	35,100	45,100
N.Mex.	390	520	546	7.2	5.1	8.0	2,761	2,648	4,368
Ariz.	35	29	30	20.8	19.6	19.5	738	567	585
Utah	199	250	248	18.4	19.1	20.0	3,708	4,730	4,960
Nev.	4	5	6	27.8	28.0	28.0	126	140	168
Wash.	1,383	2,322	2,276	23.1	29.0	26.5	32,626	67,283	60,314
Oreg.	705	825	767	21.4	24.5	24.5	15,079	20,176	18,792
Calif.	787	737	700	16.5	17.1	18.0	12,942	12,527	12,600
U.S.	47,464	52,206	56,426	13.9	16.7	17.2	653,893	873,893	973,047

1/ Short-time average.

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GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

: Corn for grain :				: Wheat :			: Oats :		
State	Average:	1946	1947	Average:	1946	1947	Average:	1946	1947
	1936-45:			1936-45:			1936-45:		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	24	12	22	17	6	6	1,643	1,103	1,079
N.H.	36	32	65	—	—	—	99	122	117
Vt.	68	37	53	—	—	—	574	535	536
Mass.	109	97	124	—	—	—	52	59	65
R.I.	23	16	18	—	—	—	12	8	—
Conn.	165	123	143	—	—	—	52	72	63
N.Y.	2,230	2,002	3,123	1,307	2,561	904	9,783	8,460	12,297
N.J.	2,634	2,837	3,094	234	225	279	497	382	461
Pa.	18,266	24,049	21,323	3,929	3,807	3,584	9,794	9,587	12,013
Ohio	57,419	68,223	66,738	6,173	7,473	3,882	13,627	17,135	23,027
Ind.	72,708	98,737	101,049	3,233	2,099	1,633	12,494	18,406	17,971
Ill.	189,806	140,655	212,992	3,162	1,241	880	43,973	51,127	50,608
Mich.	18,462	22,257	16,260	5,164	5,941	3,205	18,729	23,472	26,599
Wis.	17,075	17,299	19,858	726	470	905	32,767	60,935	47,408
Minn.	68,812	59,962	76,711	9,581	7,436	6,499	62,192	99,482	74,946
Iowa	271,300	189,896	309,847	1,496	399	331	79,561	88,122	38,190
Mo.	49,189	40,470	73,623	2,863	2,008	1,502	14,540	9,474	19,483
N.Dak.	2,005	2,091	2,363	40,326	64,919	37,752	25,719	41,367	22,010
S.Dak.	24,577	35,607	47,042	11,851	16,386	15,427	26,157	63,086	45,191
Nebr.	69,411	86,055	102,847	12,199	10,707	8,161	18,890	30,731	29,400
Kans.	17,927	21,381	22,270	26,052	24,953	13,006	9,636	3,727	10,950
Del.	1,659	1,754	2,007	96	85	49	20	34	16
Md.	6,573	6,061	7,182	552	372	586	301	328	326
Va.	12,704	16,850	15,590	1,250	987	1,168	585	954	1,065
W.Va.	3,705	3,781	3,451	408	386	345	587	735	735
N.C.	21,146	26,862	26,430	1,183	914	946	1,124	1,959	2,182
S.C.	10,322	11,098	12,367	227	119	189	1,513	2,466	2,211
Ga.	18,918	21,835	17,373	263	346	167	1,058	2,304	1,394
Fla.	2,195	1,740	1,843	—	—	—	8	36	29
Ky.	24,171	28,439	35,348	384	351	166	349	550	900
Tenn.	23,878	23,428	25,500	427	410	252	339	1,147	1,039
Ala.	19,704	21,495	16,777	15	20	16	396	587	602
Miss.	17,236	21,438	13,266	1/17	19	10	870	2,232	1,339
Ark.	11,865	10,373	11,451	55	53	29	236	1,313	650
La.	7,493	5,988	4,095	—	—	—	405	697	238
Okla.	7,122	4,917	5,993	6,098	4,432	3,089	6,317	4,615	4,460
Tex.	20,709	10,506	12,348	3,003	1,204	1,573	8,355	6,200	5,819
Mont.	200	37	25	20,573	19,429	14,351	5,779	4,871	5,465
Idaho	428	241	321	5,787	4,583	3,833	2,288	2,059	2,526
Wyo.	255	61	61	1,142	1,143	659	1,598	2,362	2,483
Colo.	3,126	3,039	2,398	4,483	3,901	4,079	2,027	3,023	2,172
N.Mex.	864	468	602	445	278	145	218	170	99
Ariz.	137	124	130	50	35	28	50	74	64
Utah	38	6	17	1,556	1,491	1,257	659	800	635
Nev.	5	3	2	121	146	82	74	88	62
Wash.	108	49	78	5,324	3,998	6,237	2,335	2,000	1,966
Oreg.	304	114	204	2,958	2,399	2,013	2,728	1,933	2,739
Calif.	398	296	280	840	749	630	158	153	171
U.S.	1,097,513	1,032,356	1,294,709	186,066	198,481	139,855	422,150	571,872	536,737

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
April 1, 1947

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1 - (Cont'd.)

RYE

State	Barley		Soybeans		Rye		Condition April 1		
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947
	Thousand bushels						1936-45	Percent	
Maine	28	49	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	25	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	688	1,131	14	36	26	17	86	92	92
N.J.	31	49	58	53	25	37	88	92	87
Pa.	928	1,064	83	128	172	85	85	85	89
Ohio	138	100	3,489	2,763	127	32	85	90	87
Ind.	201	130	4,860	3,295	96	49	84	93	88
Ill.	124	112	11,280	7,504	59	24	87	95	89
Mich.	1,244	1,763	448	387	244	74	86	92	92
Wis.	1,152	1,162	83	87	295	105	83	92	82
Minn.	4,667	5,527	983	1,601	60	84	83	88	82
Iowa	21	36	4,594	4,545	47	41	88	94	93
Mo.	226	277	1,123	1,292	54	44	80	91	87
N.Dak.	19,962	13,980	13	16	186	82	70	81	82
S.Dak.	11,457	12,118	16	66	158	177	74	82	87
Nebr.	4,563	4,842	28	48	541	307	76	87	91
Kans.	1,984	1,356	235	261	144	42	80	91	93
Del.	70	15	134	148	11	6	89	92	87
Md.	396	391	172	166	19	7	87	94	89
Va.	422	523	278	288	107	35	84	90	89
W.Va.	46	51	3	4	12	8	84	92	87
N.C.	114	148	810	1,030	46	25	84	88	84
S.C.	35	55	25	35	11	10	78	84	81
Ga.	14	9	20	22	7	4	79	82	76
Ky.	260	200	211	251	38	21	82	95	87
Tenn.	229	180	121	97	21	19	84	87	86
Ala.	6	4	125	52	---	---	---	---	---
Miss.	12	4	161	200	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	23	8	435	491	---	---	---	---	---
La.	---	---	64	95	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	681	346	6	5	74	22	76	79	85
Tex.	683	339	---	---	9	4	76	77	92
Mont.	5,470	7,560	---	---	77	33	80	86	90
Idaho	3,294	2,336	---	---	16	11	92	85	84
Wyo.	1,004	1,676	---	---	25	19	76	90	95
Colo.	4,960	3,902	---	---	96	78	74	86	93
N.Mex.	73	60	---	---	5	4	---	68	76
Ariz.	133	149	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,930	1,555	---	---	25	17	90	95	84
Nev.	192	170	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	744	810	---	---	22	22	88	100	94
Oreg.	1,213	1,229	---	---	116	140	90	93	96
Calif.	1,248	1,382	---	---	8	8	1/86	75	91
U.S.	70,691	66,818	29,872	24,966	2,989	1,693	79	88	88

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1947

April 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PASTURE				PEACHES				EARLY POTATOES 1/			
: Condition April 1				: Condition April 1				: Condition April 1			
: Average: 1946 : 1947				: Average: 1944:1945:1946:1947				: Average : 1946 : 1947			
: 1936-45 :				: 1936-45 :				: 1936-45 :			
P e r c e n t				P e r c e n t				P e r c e n t			
Maine	87	95	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.H.	88	100	96	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	95	96	93	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	92	96	92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
R.I.	84	98	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	88	95	89	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	84	88	87	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.J.	82	90	86	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pa.	83	90	84	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	81	93	81	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ind.	79	95	78	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	82	96	79	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mich.	85	93	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wis.	87	92	87	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.	82	88	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iowa	86	97	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mo.	75	95	70	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Dak.	69	82	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
S.Dak.	70	88	94	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nebr.	69	90	86	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	72	92	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	82	93	77	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	80	90	76	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	79	91	69	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
W.Va.	77	88	68	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	80	88	76	78	89	92	88	87	80	92	83
S.C.	68	75	61	72	85	90	82	85	72	88	72
Ge.	72	81	64	70	72	85	78	78	74	80	68
Fla.	74	81	60	70	77	75	74	56	76	84	66
Ky.	76	95	66	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	75	88	62	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ala.	73	82	59	68	61	87	76	74	78	81	73
Miss.	71	80	62	71	72	81	76	72	73	78	69
Ark.	71	83	55	67	64	84	85	78	74	84	74
La.	74	79	64	72	71	80	74	73	78	83	69
Okla.	68	83	63	63	50	80	85	44	78	86	74
Tex.	74	80	68	70	63	85	79	73	72	81	77
Mont.	78	84	88	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	86	94	94	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	80	92	86	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	76	85	87	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	76	68	71	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	88	75	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	86	92	92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	85	96	87	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	79	89	92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	79	82	92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	82	68	78	---	---	---	---	---	90	91	93
U.S.	78	88	79	71	73	86	81	78	78	85	77

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

CITRUS FRUITS				
CROP	AND	STATE	Production 1/	
			Average : 1935-44	Indicated : 1946
			1944	1945
Thousand boxes				
ORANGES:				
California, all			45,412	53,700
Navels and Misc. 2/			17,882	19,700
Valencias			27,530	34,000
Florida, all			29,640	54,500
Early and Midseason			16,545	29,500
Valencias			13,095	25,000
Texas, all 2/			2,539	5,300
Early and Midseason			1,477	3,250
Valencias			1,062	2,050
Arizona, all 2/			600	1,270
Navels and Misc.			284	600
Valencias			316	670
Louisiana, all 2/			279	390
5 States 3/			78,470	115,160
Total Early & Midseason 4/			36,466	53,440
Total Valencias			42,004	61,720
TANGERINES:				
Florida			2,980	5/ 4,800
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES				
5 States 3/			81,450	119,960
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all			20,780	30,000
Seedless			7,840	14,000
Other			12,940	16,000
Texas, all			13,999	25,000
Arizona, all			2,801	4,100
California, all			2,503	3,390
Desert Valleys			1,104	1,390
Other			1,399	2,000
4 States 3/			40,083	62,490
LEMONS:				
California 3/			11,520	14,700
LIMES:				
Florida 3/			116	170
April 1 forecast of 1947 crop Florida limes				200

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions: 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 4/ In Calif. and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. 5/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions: 1944 - 150,000 boxes; 1946 - 800,000 boxes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

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April 10, 1947

April 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/		
and	April 1, 1946	Apr. 1, 1947	Apr. 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1946	Apr. 1, 1947	Apr. 1, 1945
Division:	1936-45	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947
	P o u n d s			P o u n d s		
Me.	13.8	14.1	14.9	6.0	5.9	5.8
N.H.	15.3	16.1	17.8	5.7	5.5	5.3
Vt.	15.7	16.2	17.5	5.9	5.6	6.2
Mass.	18.3	17.3	19.0	6.9	6.4	6.8
Conn.	17.9	17.2	17.9	6.4	5.9	6.0
N.Y.	19.0	20.2	21.4	6.7	7.0	7.4
N.J.	20.6	21.0	21.1	8.4	8.1	8.6
Pa.	17.9	18.4	19.4	7.5	7.4	8.3
N.Atl.	18.12	18.51	19.55	6.8	6.8	7.4
Ohio	15.4	16.6	16.4	6.3	6.5	7.0
Ind.	14.2	15.7	15.5	6.4	5.9	6.3
Ill.	15.7	16.7	17.0	7.1	6.8	7.5
Mich.	18.3	19.2	19.3	6.6	6.5	7.1
Wis.	18.4	20.4	21.1	6.7	6.5	6.8
E.N.Cent.	16.96	18.48	18.64	6.6	6.5	6.9
Minn.	18.5	20.0	20.8	6.0	5.9	6.4
Iowa	15.8	17.5	18.6	7.5	7.5	8.5
Mo.	9.8	11.9	11.3	5.2	4.2	5.4
N.Dak.	13.6	15.1	14.7	5.2	5.0	5.3
S.Dak.	12.0	13.4	13.0	4.4	5.1	5.3
Nebr.	14.0	15.1	17.0	5.3	5.7	6.7
Kans.	14.8	15.2	16.3	5.3	5.4	5.8
W.N.Cent.	14.43	16.07	16.73	5.8	5.8	6.5
Md.	15.2	16.2	17.7	6.8	7.6	7.5
Va.	10.7	12.4	11.8	4.8	4.8	5.9
W.Va.	9.3	10.9	10.5	3.8	4.1	4.1
N.C.	10.9	12.5	11.9	4.9	5.4	5.6
S.C.	10.2	10.8	10.5	3.7	3.7	3.6
Ga.	8.5	8.8	9.1	3.6	4.1	4.3
S.Atl.	10.65	11.82	11.35	4.5	4.3	5.1
Ky.	10.2	12.2	10.9	4.9	5.6	6.2
Tenn.	9.7	10.7	10.5	4.5	4.3	4.3
Ala.	8.4	9.4	8.5	3.7	4.2	4.7
Miss.	6.8	7.0	7.5	3.2	3.1	3.2
Ark.	8.0	7.6	7.6	3.4	3.2	3.8
Okla.	10.8	10.6	11.4	4.2	3.9	4.8
Tex.	8.8	8.9	8.5	3.5	3.1	3.5
S.Cent.	9.21	9.75	9.54	3.2	3.7	4.2
Mont.	14.0	14.8	15.6	4.0	4.8	4.2
Idaho	17.2	18.4	19.5	3.8	4.2	4.2
Wyo.	13.1	16.2	16.5	2.9	3.9	4.3
Colo.	14.9	16.1	16.9	4.3	4.7	5.1
Utah	16.8	18.4	18.8	4.2	4.1	4.1
Wash.	17.6	18.8	18.5	6.3	5.8	5.7
Oreg.	16.4	16.3	17.7	4.6	4.4	4.8
Calif.	19.9	20.0	21.5	4.8	4.2	4.3
West.	16.65	17.20	18.97	4.7	4.5	4.5
U.S.	14.39	15.56	15.97	5.54	5.48	5.92

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)".

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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April 10, 1947

April 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on :		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during March :		100 layers		During March		Jan. -	Mar. incl.
Division:	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,090	1,920	1,891	1,885	40	36	114	102
N.H.	2,121	1,945	1,832	1,817	39	35	103	103
Vt.	946	798	1,941	1,996	18	16	50	45
Mass.	4,925	4,325	2,021	1,978	100	86	277	244
R.I.	542	580	2,046	1,928	11	10	29	27
Conn.	2,855	2,750	1,841	1,804	53	50	151	143
N.Y.	13,734	12,416	1,761	1,730	242	215	652	610
N.J.	7,566	8,224	1,736	1,773	135	146	361	394
Pa.	19,236	18,034	1,792	1,711	345	309	834	851
N.Atl.	54,009	50,908	1,820	1,774	983	903	2,626	2,519
Ohio	16,493	16,316	1,764	1,624	291	265	715	687
Ind.	13,650	14,072	1,829	1,717	250	242	584	602
Ill.	19,712	19,164	1,705	1,606	336	308	776	754
Mich.	11,174	10,306	1,674	1,593	187	164	464	432
Wis.	15,340	15,611	1,643	1,587	252	243	669	673
E.N.Cent.	76,369	75,469	1,723	1,626	1,316	1,227	3,208	3,148
Minn.	26,830	24,966	1,702	1,655	457	413	1,198	1,156
Iowa	31,624	29,618	1,705	1,637	539	485	1,290	1,253
Mo.	20,278	19,253	1,798	1,717	365	331	798	780
N.Dak.	4,584	4,273	1,420	1,383	65	59	149	145
S.Dak.	8,145	7,913	1,581	1,593	129	126	285	311
Nebr.	13,860	12,878	1,795	1,742	249	224	578	569
Kans.	14,831	13,718	1,829	1,860	271	255	626	633
W.N.Cent.	120,152	112,619	1,727	1,681	2,075	1,893	5,324	4,847
Del.	942	336	1,736	1,643	17	14	40	36
Md.	3,442	3,277	1,724	1,628	59	53	143	136
Va.	8,538	8,334	1,717	1,628	147	136	338	337
W.Va.	3,305	3,268	1,755	1,569	58	51	136	126
N.C.	8,424	8,330	1,494	1,472	130	123	272	274
S.C.	3,593	3,216	1,398	1,318	49	42	98	89
Ga.	6,070	5,744	1,355	1,243	82	71	171	162
Fla.	1,852	1,705	1,618	1,590	30	27	71	65
S.Atl.	36,076	34,710	1,536	1,489	572	517	1,262	1,225
Ky.	9,986	9,357	1,693	1,547	169	145	363	338
Tenn.	9,139	8,626	1,578	1,420	144	122	294	279
Ala.	6,175	5,774	1,451	1,358	90	78	180	167
Miss.	5,940	5,378	1,296	1,240	77	67	151	136
Ark.	6,646	5,560	1,432	1,401	95	78	175	153
La.	3,686	3,058	1,302	1,265	48	39	96	77
Okla.	10,282	9,030	1,755	1,745	180	158	406	378
Tex.	26,332	22,700	1,624	1,643	428	373	835	821
S.Cent.	78,186	69,483	1,574	1,526	1,231	1,060	2,550	2,349
Mont.	1,637	1,556	1,593	1,547	26	24	62	61
Idaho	1,894	1,948	1,786	1,801	34	35	86	86
Wyo.	654	685	1,630	1,674	11	11	26	27
Colo.	3,372	2,760	1,696	1,631	57	45	134	110
N.Mex.	1,080	936	1,562	1,621	17	15	38	37
Ariz.	495	514	1,730	1,786	9	9	20	22
Utah	2,717	2,666	1,711	1,686	46	45	113	116
Nev.	268	258	1,690	1,720	5	4	11	10
Wash.	4,750	4,175	1,739	1,795	83	75	226	204
Oreg. 1/	3,252	2,993	1,755	1,817	57	54	146	136
Calif. 1/	16,690	14,176	1,671	1,792	262	254	671	655
West. 1/	36,209	32,667	1,696	1,748	614	571	1,533	1,464
U.S. 1/	401,401	375,856	1,694	1,642	6,791	6,171	16,110	15,552

1/ February 1947 estimates revised for Oregon, Western States and U. S. as follows:

Eggs per 100 layers: 1,411; 1,349; 1,244. Total eggs produced millions; During February, 43; 459; 4,813; January and February, 82; 893; 9,381.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

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